

Bar silver, 59 1/2 cents.  
Lead, brokers', \$3.45.  
Copper, casting, 11 1/2 cents.

TWENTY-EIGHTH YEAR.

## THE SALT LAKE HERALD.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH: SUNDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1898--TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

Forecast for Salt Lake Today is:  
Fair, Stationary Temperature.

NUMBER 276

TREATY HAS BEEN SIGNED  
AND PEACE IS RESTOREDNegotiations at Paris Ended With a Solemn and  
Dramatic Scene.Signing of the Treaty Was Bitter Tragedy For the Span-  
iards—Americans Happy and Complacent.

Paris, Dec. 10.—The treaty of peace was signed at 8:45 this evening. The signing of the treaty would have afforded a subject for a great historical painting. The group, gathered about the table in the statue chamber of the foreign office, was impressive in itself, while the fact that the scene of the momentousness of the issues which the act decided was deeply felt by all the participants, and gave an impressive and solemn tone to the scene.

Around the great mahogany table sat the ten arbiters of the destiny of an old and a young nation. Ranged about and behind were numerous attaches of the American commission. The jets from the crystal chandeliers above the heads of these present magnified the brilliant green and scarlet of the upholstery in their gladness.

There was a contrast between the black-clothed arbiters and the scenery. To the Americans it was a happy ending of the episode of war; for the Spaniards it was a bitter tragedy, none the less poignant because long foreseen. They sat silently, as though almost crushed, and none could withhold sympathy for Senor Montero Rios, the president of the Spanish commission, who, coming from his bed, was bundled in a great overcoat, though logs were burning in the fireplace near by.

The spirits of the two bodies were symbolized by the clothes worn by the members of the commissions. The jets from the crystal chandeliers above the heads of these present magnified the brilliant green and scarlet of the upholstery in their gladness.

Mr. Arthur Ferguson then proceeded to read first the English and after that the Spanish version of the treaty.

TREATY SIGNED.

This finished, the two copies were passed around the table, the commissioners signing them in the order of their rank.

William R. Day, Senator Cushman K. Davis, Senator William P. Frye, William Reid and Senator George Gray; Senor Montero Rios, Senor Abarran, Senor Garcia, Senor Villaurrutia and General Cerero Y. Soans, each commissioner signing its opponents treaty. Both were tied with the Spanish and American colors.

When the seals were prepared to be affixed attendants were sent scurrying for ribbons of the French tri-color, with which the documents were sealed, as a compliment to the French hosts of the commission.

Many officials interestedly watched every detail of the proceedings. The last seal being impressed, the commissioners rose and without formality, each member shook the hands of all his antagonists and exchanged assurances of sincere personal esteem.

The Spaniards afterward commented acridly upon what they termed the bad taste of the Americans in giving them a crowd of attaches to gloat over the consummation of their downfall and the scramble for relics.

The signing was finished at 8:45. At that time, the door of the chamber opened and Senor Villaurrutia appeared and exclaimed to a group of correspondents who were waiting in the corridor, "Well, fine!"

The other members of the Spanish commission followed Senor Villaurrutia and passed silently through the vestibule to their waiting carriages. The American commission strolled out, chatting complacently, and as they descended the steps the lights in the chamber were darkened.

CONTEST FOR RELICS.

There has been a great contest among the families and friends of the American commissioners for possession of the pens with which the signatures to the treaty were written. Some of the Americans were provided with hand-some pens purchased for the purpose. The Spaniards appeared to be unaffected by the souvenir craze, and contented themselves with the ordinary quill pens strewn upon the table.

Arthur Ferguson, the interpreter of the American commission, requested Senor Montero Rios to give him his pen, saying:

"Have you any desire to preserve the pen with which you will sign?"

"Not in the slightest," said the Spaniard, with a courtly bow.

The treaty, as signed, consists of seventeen articles, it having been found advisable to sub-divide two or three of the articles in the draft agreed upon at the last meeting.

The commissioners of the two nations wrote their signatures on two copies of the treaty, one copy being for the archives.

The document was prepared by Secretary Moore in behalf of the United States commission, and by Senor Villaurrutia for Spain, on account of the continued illness of Secretary Ojeda of the Spanish commission.

Each copy contains the English and Spanish texts of the treaty in parallel columns. The wording had been approved previously by the commission without a joint meeting, so there was no controversy on this subject.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.

McKinley Must Soon Appoint a Minister to Spain.

Washington, Dec. 10.—In view of the signature of the peace treaty, the government will be obliged very speedily to take steps looking to the restoration of the diplomatic machinery necessary to friendly relations with Spain. So far the president has not given much consideration to the selection of a United States minister to Madrid. The recent visit to the House of Mr. Wood-

ford, late minister to that capital, has been erroneously construed to indicate a determination on the part of the president to return the minister to Madrid. As a matter of fact, this is improbable, as the whole line of diplomatic precedent is in the direction of wiping out all old issues and starting afresh after a war, with new ministers on both sides.

The reappointment of Mr. Woodford might mean the return to Washington of Senor Polo y Bernabe, whose residence in Canada during the war ren-

dered him so obnoxious to the American public.

If custom is followed, either the next United States minister to Madrid or the next Spanish minister to Washington will be accredited with credentials as a special envoy to exchange the ratification of the treaty now being completed at Paris. Having fulfilled the function he will then present his credentials as minister resident, and remain in that capacity.

Just which of the ministers will be called upon to perform this function depends upon the place selected by the Paris commissioners for the exchange of final ratifications.

RELIEF AT WASHINGTON.

News Received By the President and Cabinet.

Washington, Dec. 10.—The official news of the signing of the peace treaty received in Washington a little later than the press reports. It was in cipher form, as usual, from Judge Day. It was at once transmitted to the president, who was alone at that time, but within a comparatively short time all the members of the cabinet had either called or sent their congratulations. The president's congratulations were promptly cabled to the commission.

The news of the signing had been so thoroughly discounted in advance that the actual receipt of the official advice created little stir here. There was a general feeling of relief, however, that no unforeseen circumstances intervened at the last moment to block the peaceful close of the negotiations.

BANK OF ENGLAND RAIDED.

Wild-eyed Anarchist Created Excitement Among the Guards.

London, Dec. 10.—A wretched, middle-aged, wild-looking man was discovered at 11 o'clock tonight in the Bank of England, to which he had managed to gain admittance in some unexplained manner. He offered an excuse for his presence in the bank the statement that he wanted to cash a check and made a frantic resistance when taken into custody. In his pockets were found a loaded revolver, a dozen silver and several gold foreign coins and some jewelry.

The man speaks English with a foreign accent and it is suspected that he is an anarchist. When questioned he refused to give his name or to say how he entered the bank.

Another account says that the man rang the bell at the main entrance of the bank, and that when the janitor opened the door the man rushed in and drew a revolver, which he was prevented from using by the military guard with fixed bayonets, closing around him. At the police station he gave the name of George Taylor. He was examined by a doctor, who ordered his removal to the Bow street infirmary.

Salt Lickers at New York.

(Special to The Herald.)

New York, Dec. 10.—The following Salt Lickers were at the hotels here during the past week: R. News, Commodore hotel; W. G. Sharp, Hotel Manhattan; W. E. Clark, St. Denis hotel; S. Newhouse, Hotel Waldorf; and J. S. Cameron, Windsor hotel.

The Rio Grande Western railroad has made several surveys to Whitmore canyon from Sunnyside, Utah, and it is said should the Pleasant Valley Coal company secure the vast beds of coking coal there, which is assured after litigation is over, a branch line of road forty miles in length will be built at once.

WESTERN WANTS IT.

While the bond has been taken in the name of B. R. McDonald, it is known that other prominent railroad men are interested with him in the deal with results from assays and tests. Mr. Beddig is a large shipper of asphaltum ores to Europe, and disposes of his product at times in shipload lots. He is now working several properties in western Colorado and eastern Utah, and hauls his output by wagon to Feuita, Colo., where it is loaded on to the cars of the Rio Grande Western.

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AMERICANS OUT-GENERATED.

Street Railway Project Hung Up On a Peg.

Havana, Dec. 10.—The American West Indies syndicate, of which P. A. B. Widener, W. L. Ekins and Thomas Dolan of Philadelphia and S. P. Olselt, president of the Central Trust company of New York and A. N. Brady of Albany are members, has been out-manuevered in its Havana street railway project. The syndicate owns the Ceiballos concession for a belt line around Havana and a line through the Prado, thus antagonizing the existing Ferre Carril line.

The Americans had prepared to begin the construction of the road, when R. A. C. Smith, representing them here, was astonished yesterday to receive a check for \$30,000 in gold from the Ferre Carril company due up the law.

(Continued on Page 2)

## BIG GILSONITE DEAL

Valuable Property In Whitmore  
Canyon Bonded.

## SALT LAKERS INTERESTED

COAL COMPANY AND RAILWAY  
OFFICIALS IN TRANSACTION.

Amount Involved Known to Be  
Large—Active Work to Begin at  
Once On Claims—Contest For Hol-  
laday Coal Measures—Mr. Kirker  
Now Has Possession.

(Special to The Herald.)

Price, Utah, Dec. 10.—B. R. McDonald, agent at Price for the Rio Grande Western railway, has taken under a lease and bond from Robert A. Kirker and George C. Whitmore, the latter the Nephil banker and the former an expert in hydro-carbons, a lease and bond on seven gilsonite and asphaltum claims located in Whitmore canyon, forty miles from Price. The consideration given in the deed is placed at \$40,000, and it is known that a large sum of money, spot cash, was paid down when the papers were signed.

Today several men were sent out from Price, and they will be occupied

## WILLARD YOUNG

HOISTS THE FLAG

## Utah's Son In Command at

Marianao.

## UNFURLED OLD GLORY

OVER THE CUBAN TOWN

Commandant of a District West of

Havana.

Engineers Were Drawn Up and Pre-  
sented Arms While Colonel Young  
Raised the Banner of Freedom

Over the City Hall—Great Boom  
In Stocks at Havana—American  
Street Railway Syndicate Pocket-  
ed By the Spaniards.

Havana, Dec. 10.—The United States

flag was unfurled over the city hall of Marianao at 12:30 o'clock this after-

## MYTON IN WAR PAINT.

Indian Agent Bound to Protect Gov-  
ernment's Wards.

(Special to The Herald.)

Price, Utah, Dec. 10.—Indian Agent Myton has taken on his war paint since his pow-wow with the Great Father at Washington, and according to all reports is going to make it exceedingly warm for all violators of the law, no matter of what nature, that can be gotten at. His latest edict is dated at White Rocks agency, Dec. 7, and is addressed to the country editors of eastern Utah. It reads: "Within the next week or ten days I will issue annually goods to the Indians at both agencies, (meaning White Rocks and Ouray). I wish you would say in your paper that I will bring a criminal action against any person that buys or trades for annuity goods of farming implements from the Indians. I am determined to break up this business of illegal trading, even if I have to send some people to prison for it." Agent Myton has also given it out recently that if by the prosecution and conviction of white men who sell liquor to the Indians he cannot break up the liquor traffic with Poor Lo, he will proceed against the Indians themselves.

Pocatello Man's Appointment.

(Special to The Herald.)

Pocatello, Ida., Dec. 10.—A letter from State Auditor-elect Barlett Sinclair announces that he has selected Colonel G. A. Hannaford of Pocatello as his chief clerk. Colonel Hannaford is one of the oldest citizens of this town. He is a silver Republican, and has always been active in political affairs. His appointment gives universal satisfaction here.

The startling news of the shooting of Joseph M. Stoutt, ex-president of the Utah National bank, was the absorbing topic of discussion all over the city yesterday.

There were very few entirely new developments in the case, although, of course, any number of theories were advanced and stories started, only to be exploded when investigated. There were, however, some very interesting phases connected with the case.

Some additional facts were learned as to Mr. Stoutt's financial affairs, and

places the slightest credence in the accusation that he fired the shot. His whereabouts during the time the shooting took place seem to be satisfactorily explained, and corroborated, while, aside from that, his demeanor on Friday night and all day yesterday practically disarmed suspicion.

The fact, now brought out for the first time, that Cashier Jones refused to certify to Mr. Stoutt's statement of the condition of the bank while the latter was president of the concern, has an important bearing on the case, and in line with practically everything ascertained to be true regarding the relations of the men, shows why Mr. Stoutt had reason to entertain bitter feelings toward his former associate.

Another point of even greater importance is as to the time the Murray car crashed State street and 27th South. If it was on time, or anywhere near on time, that fact alone would completely upset the theory that Mr. Jones did the shooting.

So far as the police are concerned, it may be said, briefly, that Chief Pratt has finally resolved the whole mystery to two theories. He believes now implicitly that either Mr. Jones is guilty of attempting to murder the ex-bank president, or else that Mr. Stoutt shot himself and tried to fix the crime upon the cashier.

Chief Pratt, too, relying upon Mr. Stoutt's positive statement, makes no secret of the fact that he thinks Mr. Jones ought to be in jail. His own idea as to what should be done is that Mr. Jones should have been arrested at once and kept in confinement.

Court Attorney Waldemar Van Cott differs radically with the chief on this point. He is absolutely convinced of the innocence of Mr. Jones, and will not sanction his arrest.

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This Conclusion.

The theory that probably approaches nearest the known and corroborated facts, and the belief that is prevalent among those best capable of judging the true conditions, is Mr. Stoutt himself made the attempt on his life. The motive for the act is believed to have been discovered. Several persons in high authority and familiar with many of the inside facts hold to the conviction that despondency drove the ex-president of the bank to seek self-destruction.

It is known that his life is very heavily insured, and in fact that he took out additional life policies a few months ago. Seeking escape from death from inevitable financial ruin by the means employed, would leave a comfortable fortune to his family. Then, by accusing Cashier Jones of firing the fatal shot those near and dear to him would be spared the harrowing and humiliating thoughts that would come to remain with them, if it were generally believed that the case was one of self-destruction.

In corroboration of this theory it is stated that every known circumstance and incontrovertible fact tends to strengthen the motive and executed plan of suicide and as firmly disproves that Mr. Jones is in any way implicated in the tragic occurrence.

The perfect alibi established by Mr. Jones is also a significant fact in the sequence of important events.

By well-informed persons it is stated that Mr. Jones had been recently toward Mr. Stoutt, while the latter, vindictive to a high degree, felt that the cashier had irreparably wronged him in refusing to certify to the correctness of ex-president's statements of the bank's condition. Another and probably more

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not correspond to the caliber of Mr. Stoutt's own pistol.

So far as the general public is concerned, the consensus of opinion is that the wound was inflicted by Mr. Stoutt himself, either through nervousness and the apprehension that he might be attacked, or else with suicidal intent. The general belief seems to be in accord with the latter theory, in support of which many facts are advanced.

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JOSEPH M. STOUTT IN A  
CRITICAL CONDITIONConsensus of Opinion Strongly Favors the Theory  
of Suicide.His Statement—How Cashier Jones Passed the Day—His  
Statement—Van Cott Exonerates Him—Pratt's Theory

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